true, another nominal month is allowed. But

constitutional import. Its scope goes far beyond

that of any Constitutional Amendment ever pro-

posed in the United States, and the average time

been more than a whole year. There is a prece-

dent, if Mr. Gladstone wants precedents, but he

never does if they are against him. The Home

may well be said, as Mr. Chamberlain said, that

the finance clause has been remodelled it is also a

new hill. But looked at in the largest way, it is a

bill for creating an Irish Parliament, for creating

an Irish Executive, and for financing both. Each

a bill to create an Irish Constitution, and

to destroy the existing Constitution of Great

whole history of Parliament has any measure ever

And to accomplish this tremendous revolu-

Therefore you must, whether you

and this gagging of Parliament is-the act of

The British public, which has shown itself very

tender to Admiral Tryon's memory, is suddenly

confronted with a mass of evidence of the most

ference, but it explains clearly why Sir George

an experiment. Nobody pretends to say exactly

what the permanent effect will be on the market

value of silver or the rate of exchange, or on

the competing industries of India and the rest

Nobedy is left in England with the intellectual

necessities of Indian finance might not have pre-

hurden which has proved too heavy for the

The cable assures us that the eyes of the

is and ever was as idiotic as it is and was self-

London is, and will for some days remain, a

If there he any elements of discord they arise

and a certain suppressed ill temper, of which

classes are content that there should be a royal

and nobody knows quite how far it extends, is

constances, her total income would be about

\$3,500? Why should not a Queen in esse or in

posse live on a sum which to the laundress would

seem opulence, and to the Aylesbury dairymaid

the note which prevails to-day among those masses

who, to the sanguine politician, are the mainstay

of England and the true heirs of her greatest

CLOSE OF THE BEHRING SEA ARGUMENTS NEAR.

Great Britain in the Behring Sen arbitration, said to-

day that the presentation of the cases before the Tribunal would be finished on Thursday.

A LABOR CONFLICT FEARED IN PARIS.

Paris Municipal Council to-day, Premier Dupny said

that the city would not be allowed to grant a subven-tion to the Labor Exchange. The Government would see, he said, that the law regulating trades unions was meantime strictly enforced. A conflict between the working people and the Government is feared.

Paris, July 1 .- In reply to the questions of the

London, July 1 .- Sir Charles Russell, counsel for

diplomacy he has yet to prove his claim.

been proposed so disastrous in its scope, so fur-

is that all, nor the most. It is

That is also admitted. Not in the

this bill, whether right or wrong, is by the al-

Vol. LIII. . . . No. 17,031.

## THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S APPLICATION OF THE

CLOSURE.

THE POWER AND ATTITUDE OF THE SPEAKER-MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH-THE SINK-ING OF THE VICTORIA - INDIAN

FINANCE-THE ROYAL WEDDING. (BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, July 1.-By a majority of thirty-two after a debate which on one side was worthy of a great occasion, the House of Commons yesterday signed away its liberties and renounced for awhile its claim to the foremost place among the legislatures of the world. The minority has henceforth no rights which the majority is bound to of these three separate schemes is full of comrespect. It has placed them in the keeping of plications. Each requires elaborate machinery. the most arbitrary Minister known to history. He will do what he likes with them.

No, not quite what he likes. There is still a He at least is no party to this sur- Britain. He is by law and custom the guardian the rights of members of the Hoase. To him, and reaching in its consequences. More than that, battle of the Civil War are here, and each one of to him alone, it is due that the motion for the it is a bill to annul the treaty by virtue of closure was not rushed through in a single sitgramme of the Ministry. But the Speaker can all, against the wish of one of the contracting of each veteran is worthly at variance with put or refuse to put such a motion at his own parties to that treaty. discretion. It rests absolutely with him.

When Ministers found that he would not be tion, the author of it grudges two months of the servile instrument to put a gag into the Parliamentary time! Even the month he now mouths of members, they strove to overcome by concedes is allotted to suit himself. He parcels violence those whom they could not intimidate, out the clauses of the bill and says, You may They resorted to on all-night sitting. No more violent method is known. Mr. Gladstone himself only a few weeks since, with one of his rare and therefore valuable attempts at a joke, told the hours. House and his Radical supporters that, if they tentious business ceases at midnight, they must account of the whole matter. It is-the bill were going to suspend the rule by which con-The resort to violence failed. Mr. Gladstone an old man in a hurry. There is time enough provide an additional supply of undertakers.

was wisely sent home at an early hour, and Sir for everybody but Mr. Gladstone, William Harcourt took charge. Sir William is not Knought to be overburdened with scruples. but he has tact and temper, and a very high order of parliamentary skill. He presently said he had undertaken an impossible task, and not long after

The Speaker had then been thirteen hours in collision between the Victoria and the Camperthe chair. Never had he been seen to greater down was due, first, to the Admiral's miscalculaadvantage. He was perfectly impartial to both sides, tion, and second, to his stubborn perseverance and perfectly immovable in his resolve that the in carrying out a manoeuvre which his officers minority should have fair play in a contest which saw to be a blunder and hesitated to execute. put their parliamentary existence at issue. There It is distressing to have to draw such an incan be no doubt what he thinks of Mr. Gladstone's present tacties; no doubt, as one of his critics Tryon chose to go down with his ship. said, that Mr. Peel was in a high and stern mood. Well he might be. Under his protecting care the debate went on till every rag of honest pretext for applying the gag to the House had been stripped off. Now, as so often before, the Minislence, and after a brief statement by Mr. Glad- of the world, agricultural industries included; rat dumb. Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Glaistone rupee can be maintained at sixteen pence. Time 82d, 145th, in the finest speech of his life, and with argu- was when the economical doctrinaires of whom ments which the House on both sides felt required an answer, if answer there were; but none it impossible to determine by decree in Council Mr. Gledstone had begun by announcing that the House would neither be proregued nor adjourned till the Home Rule bill had been sent up to the Lords, and Sapply, that is, the appropriation bills, had been passed. He or less does not much matter. added that the Ministry held themselves bound also to try to deal with certain great British measures; parts, he might have said, of the Newcastle

The second announcement, retorted Mr. Balfour most truly, is an answer to the plea of necessity for the first. You want to get Home Rule out of the way to make room for measures which you think your constituents really care for. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone spoke, as he has too often spoken of late, not as a Minister of the Crown, but as a party leader. Perish the Empire

Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech, sparkling with her own benefit, and India now create epigrams, was a masterpiece of debate, referring for hers. It is now for the United States to to Mr. Gladstone's bargain with the Irish, told say whether she will continue to shoulder a "The British Empire him in so many words : is to be sold by private treaty." The one thing richest States of the Old World. of the true nature of the bargain is American people are at last opening to the inthe one thing which will be fatal to it, conceivable financial folly which has made them "There," said Mr Chamberlain, with hand out- and their Government so long the mere domes stretched to the Irish benches, "there sit the ties and bond servants of the silver ring, and the sen who pull the strings that move the Prime slaves to a view of the currency question which Minister of England."

The taunt is not new. It is unhappily true, ish. The European business world acknowledges Mr. Gladstone is to-day in the very position its debt to President Cleveland in this business, which eight years ago he told his constituents no and gives him just credit for a statesmanship in man could safely occupy. Reminded of it lately matters of money to which in pure politics and by the Duke of Devonshire, he said the Duke's account was "inaccurate." Asked to point out the inaccuracy, he replies in a letter which recalls huge curpenter's shop. The streets of the West the too-famous answer to an opponent, who, in End, and on to the East, so far as the route of 1886, after he had thrown overboard the Land | Lext Thursday's procession extends, are in the posbill, reminded him that he had said the Land and session of the working classes. Stands, balconies, Home Rule bills were inseparable. "Oh! I meant wats inside and outside shops and clubs, are everyinseparable at the time," replied Mr. Gladstone where erecting. The public is mad to see the tranquilty. So now he tries to explain away his passage of the royal bride and bridegroom. declaration in Midlothian that the Liberal party, will not be imposing as a pageant, but the senticalled on to deal with Home Rule, while dependent ment of loyalty which still prevails among large on the Irish vote, could not safely so much as classes in this country makes a royal wedding an enter upon the consideration of such a measure affair of public interest and sympathy. in such zircumstances. That, too, it now appears. Duke of York is popular as a sailor-prince, and was a general principle, applicable only when it suited the convenience of its author. The people of England would not yet willingly see difference is, the Irish were then supporting the overthrown. Princess May is nonniar as the Tories. They are now supporting Mr. Gladstone. sufferer, by last year's entastrophe, and on her By such jugglery as this it is impossible for the own account . A pretty girl, with pretty manners, most conscientions of men to satisfy, or at least is always popular.

The will of the majority must prevail, said Mr. Gladstone. That is the one assertion on There are currents and cross currents in society, which he relies, the foundation on which he erects the guillotine. If guillotine be thought bered that it was the Radicals, not the Union-ists, who chose this appellation for the in-trument for which they clamored,

Mr. Gladstone's proposition is a perfectly sound one, and like all perfectly sound propositions has its limitations. It is admittedly to prevail in Parliament after due debate, so that we get back to the question, What is due debate? The point has been pressed home upon Mr. Gladstone, and upon the whole Government, but with never a response, with not even a retort. Gladstone, who spoke with a melancholy dignity. as of a man forced to do what his soul abhors, dwelt upon two things, upon the precedent of 1887, and upon the time already occupied and hereafter to be allowed for the discussion of smendments to his Home Rule bill. The reply is complete upon both points. First, there is precedent. The closure was applied in 1887 to carry a Crimes act, a measure which, whether right or wrong, was perfectly simple, was framed upon familiar lines, did itself proceed upon uniform precedents, was undeniably urgent if required at all, was opposed by a minority numerically weak, and was easily repealable or revocable by the Executive. The Home Rule bill is unlike it in every one of these particulars. It is not simple, but complex; it is not familiar, but perfectly novel; it is absolutely without precedent; in no sense except a party sense is it urgent; the minority against it is almost equal to the majority; and, as Mr. Balfour said, such | the a bill once passed can never be repealed by anything but British bayonets. Where then does

precedent come in? The second point is almost covered by the NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1893.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

was accompanied to Windsor by the me suite, COUNT DE LESSEPS SERIOUSLY ILL.

THE CONDITION OF THE FAMOUS FRENCHMAN SUDDENLY RECOMES WORSE. Paris, July 1.—The statement is published to-day that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose health has tested Constitutional Amendments in America has been failing for a long time, has suddenly become

Much anxiety is felt regarding his condition,

Rule bill is not one bill, but three bills, and it REFIGHTING THE BIG BATTLE.

nearly every clause is a separate bill; and since NEARLY 7,000 NEW-YORK VETERANS GATHERED AT GETTYSBURG.

> THE NEW-YORK STATE MONUMENT TO BE UN-VEILED TO-DAY IN THE NATIONAL CEME-TERY WITH INTERESTING CFREMONIES.

, BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] burg has been fought over several thousand times which Great Britain and Ireland form one king- then and told just how it was done. "Clesure by closure"; that was the pro- dom, and it is avowedly to be passed, if at they agree as to results, but the individual opinion consider such a clause or group of clauses for still bringing score of the men who were the blue. inevitably, to Lord Randolph Churchill's earlier

> y came here to witness the dedication of the in the National Cemetery in honor of the brave the Empire State who fought so well and

Those services will take place to-morrow afternoon painful kind. If the accounts of survivors from the Victoria, who have reached Maita, may be peaceable march through the streets of Gettysburg. Pickett was sweeping across the fields toward the believed, but one conclusion is possible. The will be in charge of the Board of Gettysburg Monnwill form in line and march to the cemetery. There they will be grouped around the State monument, and

Flower of New York and Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania. These ceremonies will take up most of crected to sickles's Excelsior Brigade will be dedicated. still less whether the legislative value of the were in the light, are here: 67th, 147th, 121st, 836, 12th, 1224, 107th, 125th, ever, was swinging rap dly toward the Victoria, and

by a given sum in gold or vice versa. But in these revolutionary days so many doctrines and theories have gone by the board that one more which was fought on Culp's Hill on the night of July courage of those eminent Americans, Mesers, Wol. Tigers were almost wiped out of existence, is being cott and Bland, especially of Mr. Bland, who can gone over. No ammunition, however, other than first see in the collapse of silver nothing but a conspiracy between English bankers and the Indian linguide boys," as they are affectionately called, are Government on the one hand and New-York cap doing their best, however, in this mild way to make italists on the other. He ought to have added

are. There never has been a moment when the had been cipitated a silver crisis. Germany had one for Fireworks

## THE MEAGHER MEN LEAVE THE CITY.

About slaty members of Meagher's Irish Brigade last night on the "newspaper" train. Owing to the illness of General Dennis T. Burke, the president of the association, Colonel John Dillon Mulhall took command. He was assisted by Captain James Me Grew, Major John McCartan and Captain Charles J. Quinn. The association will take part in the exercises at Getty-larg to-day and to-morrow, reurning to New York on July 4. also decorate the monument of the brigade, crected

to mark its position during the battle.

Meagher's Irish Brigade was organized at the be ginning of the war under General Thomas F. Meagher It was composed of five regiments, the 63d, 69th and 85th New-York, the 28th Massachusetts, and the 116th Penn-ylvania. It was in active service during the entire war and took part in many of the hottest battles. The association was formed after the close of the war. It has now about eighty

# as the next heir but one to a throne which the

A STEVENS INSTITUTE SENIOR LOSES HIS LIFE WHILE BATHING AT GREAT NECK, L. I.

not among the masses, but among the classes. at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The young man mutterings may be heard, is traceable neither to the bride nor bridegroom, but perhans to a certain to Oriental Grove yesterday on an excursion with

wedding gifts, which does not proceed from the bridegroom's father or mother. Even the working bridegroom's father or mother. Even the working Mr. Crowell had been in the water but Their hostility to the throne so far as it exists. of Port Washington, saw Mr. Crowell as he was struggling in the water, and went to his aid, pecuniary in its origin, and not perhaps very Pearce reached the young man's side just too late. definitely Republican in its aim. What does it signify to them that if the future Queen of Eng- was then found that Crowell might live, and those land were to become a widow in the present cir- present tried to induce forced respiration. nearest physician fived four miles away, and Mr. Crowell was beyond ald when the physician arrived

He was a nephew of James Crowell, of the a sum beyond the dreams of avaries? Such is of James A, Coe & Co., Iron dealers, of No. 106 Mulberry-st., Newark, and was a member of the senior class of Stevens Institute, Hoboken,

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON AT CAPE MAY.

Ex-President Harrison left this city yesterday for Cape May, where he will spend the summer. o'clock and General Harrison directed that his baggage be sent to the 1:30 o'clock train on the Pennsyl with his father.

The ex-President will spend July and August at Cape May Point, and will devote part of his time to the preparation of his lectures on constitutional and international law at Leland Stanford, Jr., University If once passed can never be repealed by anyto but British bayonets. Where then does
dent come in?

THE CZAREWITCH VISITS THE QUEEN.

London, July 1.—The Czarewitch, who arrived in the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic carly in september.

Cape May, N. J., July 1 (Special).—General Harrison arrived here, at 6 o'clock this evening and went time, returning to

HOW THE SHIP WENT DOWN. LITTLE BY LITTLE THE DETAILS OF THE

HORROR ARE MADE PUBLIC.

EFFORTS OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS THE FACTS-SURVIVORS WHO

COLLISION AND THE AWFUL SCENE WHICH ENSUED.

London, July 1.-Important dispatches have been received at the Admiralty Office from Rear-Admiral Albert H. Markham, in which it is said he places the blame for the disaster which befell belongs. The Admiralty officials refuse to divulge the contents of these telegrams to the press until after the court-martial shall have been held at Portsmouth to ascertain every fact connected with the loss of the battleship. Every effort is being made at Malta to keep in seclusion the survivors of the disaster who arrived there yesterday, and to prevent them from talking about the collision. The Government will be questioned in the House

attempt to maintain secrecy. efforts that are being made by the haval authoribut their discussions are the more interesting because ties here to prevent the survivors of the Victoria disaster from giving any information concerning the less of the vessel, your correspondent has succeeded in obtaining from trustworthy sources a full story of the casualty, the first report covering to the United States. Most of the men seen decline for obvious reasons to have their names published, but the trustworthiness of the interviews following may be entirely depended upon.

of Commons on Monday as to the reasons for the

"The fleet was manocuvring when Vice-Admiral Tryon signalled to the first division to turn sixteen points to port, and to the second to turn sixteen points to starboard. The object of this manoeuvre was to bring the ships in position for anchoring. Vice-Admiral Tryon. either forcet or mistook the distance between the two columns, which were six cable lengths (3,600

"The leading ships having turned toward each other in a circle, the diameter of which was three The Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard side, midway between her catheads and the turret. When Rear-Admiral Markham saw that his ship was bound to strike the Victoria he signalled for the Camperdown's engines to be reversed. It was too late, however, to check the Camperdown's headway, and she struck the Victoria a fearful blow. Not only did the ram of the Camperdown penetrate the flagship, but forecastle of the Victoria. A bugle call was sounded on the flagship calling all hands to their those on the flagship scarcely had time to reach through several of the forward doors, prevented access to those compartments. The officers who the Boro', from Princess st., fron and the rushing of the water inboard.

"A bugler sounced the collision alarm, but been though everybody aboard the ship knew he was in imminent danger, there was not the slightest trace of a panic. Perfect discipline was maintained, and every order was obeyed as soon as it for action, and Captain Maurice Bourke, flaz cap- that indicated the time of midnight. That is how were then ordered to fall in on the port side of The jecullar and anasnal thing about this new disthe ship. The collision mat and boom were got pensation to a resilization of which the people are just persons within the range of their vision or their While this was being done Commander Jellicoe made this task a difficult one. The port side of for it. In fact, the Legislature that passed it and the ship was growded with men, their numery the Governor who signed it, had never seen or heard

the ship was crowded with men, their acciety plainly showing in their a notentaces, but perfect order was maintained. The nen who had been condemned to impresonment were brought from the brig' and the sick were conveyed from the hospital. One man who had been below forward at the time of the collision had both less broken by being hit by the Camperdown's ram. The Victoria lay with a list or from twenty five degrees for about two minutes. She was settling by the head at the time. Suddenly the water rushed through the main deck ports and in less than ten minutes after the ship went down. In the last few minutes she heeled over with frightful tapidity, but clatching stanchiens and anything else that would hold them the men hing on, no one attempting to leave the ship. Vice A biniral Tivon siw that all hope was gone and gave the order, 'Jump' save yourselves. Then, and not till then, did the lace break ranks. They elimbed into the weather nettings, crying, 'She's going down,' and scrambled to get hold of something on the upper weather nettings, erving, 'She's going down,' and States Supreme Court. scrambled to get hold of something on the upper side of the ship. The men who were in the stern above the port propeller, which was revolving rapidly, were, when they jumped, forced DROWNED WITHIN SIGHT OF HIS MOTHER to jump close to it. Some did not clear the blades and were instantly killed. on the stern, seeing their rate, cried, 'Stop the engine, for God's sake? This, of course, could Joseph E. Crowell, who lives at High and Baldwin not be done, as it was impossible, even had any Newark, was drowned while building in Long one dared to enter the engine room. The sight of men-meeting their death by being hit by the

screw was a horrible one. "Many who namped went down beneath the view of his mother and friends. Mr. Crowell went water, but rose again. In the mean time the View toria had turned bottom up, and in a few m ments she plunged down bow first, carrying with ier many of the men who were still elinging to her, they having clambered toward her keel as she turned slowly over after getting down on marriage, for which they are not asked to pay. down before help could reach him. George Pearce, her side. About four hundred got clear of the ship before she sank, but many of them were struck by floating wieckage afterward, and so that would float to come to the surface with tremendous force, and the men struck by the upcoming articles were in many instances never seen afterward. For two hundred yards around the spot where the vessel sank the water was a seething mass, the men in it being whirled around halfchoked and dashed among the wreekage for a minute or two. Among those who were killed by the propeller was Lieuten at Philip N. Munro. Some of those who met their death in this way were terribly mangled, and many legs and arms were seen floating in the water after the ship sank

"When last seen, Vice-Admiral Tryon was holding to the rail on the top of the chart-house. He did not have a single chance for his life. with him. They returned to the hotel about 11:30 could hardly have got down the ladder leading to the deck before his ship went down. He made no attempt to leave his post. Captain Bourke vania Railroad. Russell B. Harrison went to the train who was saved, was on the forward bridge below Vice-Admiral Tryon when the Victoria sank. Lord Gifford, the flag lieutenant, had a wonderful es-

cape from below amidships. Nothing too high in praise of the behavior of the men can be said. They behaved magnificently. Their fate was met bravely. Their discipline and obedience were pathetic as they stood on the deck waiting for the word to abandon ship. When in the water their actions were heroic.

debating the bill and ameadments in Committee: Mariborough House in the afternoon. The Czarewitch THE STORY OF THE VICTORIA. Men swam around helping others, and many of HARVARD'S SWEET REVENGE comrades thar of saving their own lives. After the first few seconds following the disappearance YALE LAID LOW AT BASEBALL of the ship there was no shouting or screaming. and those who died met their death silently During the terrible half-hour from foe time of the collision until all had been saved whom it was possible to rescue, many acts of heroism and

kindness were done and offered." Another officer said: "At the moment of the Another officer said: "At the moment of the crashing shock there was a rush for stations, then followed three minutes of suspense, the efficers and crew waiting for orders on the upper deck. At the last the Victoria gave a swift lurch to starboard as the ship rolled over, and then followed a terrible struggle to get hold of something to windward. These struggles, however, were in many cases futile owing to the rush of water, and the men were swept into the sea or carried down with the ship, which sunk gradually by the bows. Then with a long, sickening roll she turned clear over, and took her last downward plunge. The men who fell from the perpendicular deck to the leeward were buried in the water when the ship turned over."

This officer stated that Rear-Admiral Markham saw that by following the order signalled from the flagship a collision was bound to occur and made preparations accordingly. The signal for the formation desired by the Vice-Admiral was sent twice, but the Rear-Admiral disregarded it each time. The Vice-Admiral then signalled:

"Why are my orders not obeyed?"

Rear-Admiral Markham was then obliged to obey the order, and the collision resulted.

The officer further said: "The engines of both vice-els were reversed when the collision occurred. The ram of the Camperdown ran more than half way through the Victoria. After the collision, the other ships of the fleet wanted to lower boats, and had started to do so when Vice-Admiral Tryon signalled them to stop. The Vice-Admiral had come off the sick list the morning of the day of and had started to as a system of the day of signalled them to stop. The Vice-Admiral had come off the sick list the morning of the day of the disaster. The midshipmen were with the Vice-Admiral on the bridge for the purpose of seeing the evolutions of the fleet, and it is because of this feet that many of them were drowned. This feet that many of them were drowned. Continuing, the officer said: The question

Continuing, the officer said: "The question is, could Rear-Admiral Markham have carried out the evolution when Vice-Admiral Tryon first is, could Rear-Admiral Markham have carried out the evolution when Vice-Admiral Tryon first signalled, or was the dunger caused by the Rear-Admiral waiting for the third signal? All those accounted with the circumstances say the evo-lution could not have been performed without cellision when the first two signals were given, and that no extra danger was incurred through the Rear-Admiral's delay in obeying the order signalled to him."

Sixteen men suffering with fractured arms or legs or other injuries are in the naval hospitals.

## DRUNKEN REVELS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HOW THE EVANS LIQUOR LAW MENT INTO EFFECT-LAYING IN SUPPLIES OF WHISKEY. Charleston, July 1 (Special),-This old city is remerkably quiet to-day after the wild saturnalia which terminated at midnight last night, and marked the assumption by the State Government of the liquor traffic of the state. The streets were crowded until midnight, when the saloons closed in accordance with or two attempts to get up torchlight process

senting Governor Tillman were found strung up

were in the wardroom felt the shock, which was the suburbs, from the Ten Mile Hill, and even from tremendous, and heard the sound of tearing Asoley Janction. They brought with them utensits seen such a miscellareous collection of of men against whom no force could prevail. "growlers." They brought conth pots and ten pots Reposene cans, bettles, jugs, jars, watering pots, slop everything portable that would hold water was pressed into service, and the procession was kept up until the chimes of St. Michael struck the first quarter

An attempt was made to place the mat awakening is that it was so sudden and unexpected. learing. They went to the bat with this de-The was pas ed. No mass meetings were called for it. No

## THE BROADWAY CABLE'S SECOND VICTIM.

WILLIAM STAPLETON, WHOSE INJURIES WERE THOUGHT SLIGHT, FOUND DEAD

William Stapleton, fifty years old, a decorator, flying at No. 323 East Twenty-first-st., was knocked down by a Broadway cable car at Twenty-eighth-st. on Friday afternoon. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon pronounced the man's injuries slight, found dead in his room. It is apposed that the injury to his head, which struck on the curbing at the

#### time of the accident, caused his death. THE ROCKAWAY CLUBHOUSE BURNED.

MEMBERS HAVE NARROW ETCAPES-CLUB REC-

OF AND PRIZES DESTROYED. The handsome clubhouse of the Rockaway Club, at a edarburst, L. L. was almost totally destroyed re early yesterday morning. The fire broke out injured that they drowned. The air that escape in a corner of the ground floor, near the steward's from the ship as she went down caused anything apariment. The first intimation of a fire was when the rooms on the second floor began to fill with smoke, and in a short time the flames broke through the corner of the building and caught the double balcony which extended around three sides of the build-The flames worked under the lower floor of the balcony, and within a couple of minutes the fire had enveloped the building on three sides. was a strong breeze blowing and within five minutes the whole building was blazing. Fire engines were elpless, as the small amount of water was of little avail to put out the raging flames. Within a half your after the fire started the whole building destroyed, only the chimney and the basement renamed standing, as they were built of brick and tone. The stables of the club, which were a hundred yar s distant, were not injured.

Several of the club members had narrow escapes in getting out of the building alive. The steward and is wife had to rush through the flames to save themselves, and everything they owned was destroyed by the fire. As soon as the fire was discovered, all of the club records and books were placed in a trunk and taken out on the veranda, but had to be abandoned and were burned. All of the club prizes, consisting of valuable sliver cups and vases, were totally destroyed, including the \$1,000 challenge Alden Cup. Invitations had been issued for a concert and hop which was to have taken place to-morrow night in the clubbonse. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with about \$30,000 insurance. The club will make an effort to have the insurance peld at once, so that work can be begun on rebuilding the clubbouse.

THE CRIMSON WINS THE THIRD GAME ANT THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHESCORES SIX RUNS TO HER RIVAL'S FOUR

MASON SETS THE CROWD WILD BY KNOCKING THE SECOND BALL PITCHED FOR A HOME ROW -12,000 TO 15,000 PEOPLE SEE A MAGNIFI-

CENT INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST AT THE POLO GROUNDS-ATONEMENT FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE CAM. BRIDGE CREW AT NEW-LONDON ON FRIDAY.

The story of the intercollegiate baseball game is told in a few words. Harvard had the Captain and Yale had the crowd. Everybody went to the Polo Grounds yesterday expecting to witness another brilliant victory for the blue. Naturally, then, those there were for the most part people who were willing to see what they expected to see. Harvard boys attended from a sense of duty, with fear in their hearts and hope none too close at hand. It is not easy to stir up orthusiasm in the face of odds at betting such as three to one Not even a college man can vell with that measure of enthusiasm, that buoyancy and that robust stentorian tone which is the sure expression of a collegian's confidence, when confidence is lacking. He yells, but the athlete for whose comfort the yell is given knows that it means consolation in de-

feat, and not the assurance of victory.

The great American heart goes out to Yale, haughty and noisy and superlatively self-assured as Vale ever is, because her boys always seem to mean to get there. Whether they play at footbull or at baseball, whether they wrestle or run or row a boat, they always do it with a certain sublime belief in themselves, which, animating the vast crowd of collegians that always flocks around the players, soon gives a color and a spirit to the atmosphere. The bearing of a Yale man always implies that there can be no doubt under heaven of his team coming out ahead. A suggestion of doubt does not arouse his anger, but his amused pity. He looks and acts as if he thought that the person who expresses the doubt must necessarily be out of his head. This is the spirit that makes the Yale shout so tremendously full of confidence. It is the spirit that intoxicates, that carries the crowd with it; that covers the adversary with mortification and fills him with dismay. And the amazing, indeed the paralyzing, thing about it is that it is just as vociferous and just as dauntless when the score card reads ill as when it reads well.

This spirit pleases an American crowd immensely. It is accepted as a type of the National spirit, and despite the fact that there is a general feeling among the unprejudiced public that Yale wins too often, and that it does her good to get a sound drubbing once in a while, it nevertheless operates to Yale's advantage in every contest. It was with Yale yesterday in great force The Newflock to the warehouse soon after noon, and the rush | Haven boys, fresh from the victory of their rowing erew, attended at the Polo Grounds in . nnighty company. and lungs were wholly enlisted in Yale's favor. They were well grouped among the grandstands, so as to seem to be in full possession of the crowd, and their shouts went up like the shouts

The Harvard team had calculated upon this situation. They knew the quality of the men they were about to meet. They knew that their strength did not lie in the grandstand, but in their own superb muscle. They knew that they must see no sight and hear no sound that arose behind the string that inclosed the diamond. They knew that they must play as if their nine men and the nine opposed to them were the only popular demand for the law. There | termination, and before half of the first inning for their profit and encouragement, it had become in every man of them a crystallized principle. The grandstand, the crowd, the noise, was nothing-The downing of Yale was everyt ang.

There have been bigger crowds at the Pole Grounds than the one assembled to witness this strife of college gladiators, but none quickly or more deeply interested. Fair faces, bright connets and pretty gowns were springled through it like flowers in a hot-house. The sign pathics of the girls were more generous and con impersonal than those of the men. They, to, in the proportion of at least five to one, waves and wore Yale colors, but they had to admire plank, whosever pluck it was. Their secret sympaths went out for the team that seemed to be playing at a disadvantage, that appeared to be the unfrequently got the der dog in the fight, and it better of them and manifested itself in screams of delight when Mason's wiry little figure dashed around the diamond, or Highlands with bewildering suddenness interposed his colossal form against a ball that some Yale batter had sent confidently flying (nto the field. The grand stands and the galleries were filled and an enormous crowd found seats in the uncovered stands. Hundreds more upheld the ropes, and if it was not the most numerous assemblage ever contained within the fences of the Polo Ground, it was entirely respectable in point of numbers and in all other respects brilliant.

No time was lost in calling the game. Yale

went into the field, receiving a mighty greeting on the way. In their greatest variety and highest intensity the Yale cries went forth. They said far more plainly than could have been expressed in words taken from the dictionary: Stand by the record made at New-London on Friday." No doubt the cry was well understood, and by nobody better than the saucy little cherub who went forth with a crimson "H" on his breast and a bat in his hand. This was Mason, the Harvard catcher, a stocky, nervy, quick little fellow, with as much American grit compressed into his body as ever a body could hold. not pretty to look at. He is not built on the lines of an Adonis. There is nothing regular about about him except his wits. He has not been in good luck recently. He had the side of his head split open not long ago, his knee knocked out of joint and a blister lifted in the palm of his hand about the size of a hen's egg. He was pretty well gummed up with sticking plaster, and he wore a limp as obvious as the proud letter on his shirt front. But all that was nothing to Mason aow. The sticking plaster was a badge of honor and the blister and the limp only a caution and an inspiration. He took the bat in his hands and he looked at Carter with a plain and hearty challenge.

Carter was the Yale pitcher, long, lean and ngular. He had no spare flesh anywhere. His shoulders were square and brought around his neck in a bunch. He took the ball that the umpire tessed to him, fingered it lovingly, threw it over his right shoulder for luck, raised both hands as high as he could get them, lifted his leg and bent his head as if he meant his nose and his knee to kiss, and suddenly straightened himself up again. Meanwhile the ball had been driven with the velocity of a cannon shot against the fence. Mason glanced at it and squared

himself for another trial. It came quickly enough and he made noble use of it. Bang went the bat. There was a little white streak in the air, and a little dark streak tearing around the bases. Bliss, the Yale captain, and once the